

Date: Wed, 2 Nov 94 14:00:00 PST  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: List  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #1182  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Wed, 2 Nov 94                      Volume 94 : Issue 1182

Today's Topics:

Amateur Radio: Elmers List Info and Administrivia  
    Cloning the TM-732A - Thoughts ?  
    Farnsworth question  
FCC new license processing time...  
How good is 10 db 2 meter yagi?  
    Motorola Mitreks  
    Newsline #896  
No License to Extra Leap?  
    Radiotelephone  
Subject: W1AW steps on others?  
    test, please ignore  
    TPK-182

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Tue, 1 Nov 1994 12:00:16 GMT  
From: pschleck@gonix.com (Paul W Schleck KD3FU)  
Subject: Amateur Radio: Elmers List Info and Administrivia

Posted-By: auto-faq 3.2.1.2  
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/elmers/admin  
Revision: 1.10 10/30/94 22:07:48  
Changes: Uniform Resource Locators (URL's) now used throughout

This administrivia file and the companion Amateur Radio Elmers Resource  
Directory are intended for non-commercial distribution via Usenet. Any

other uses, please E-mail for permission.

[Special note: My E-mail addresses have changed, reflecting a move to Greater Omaha Public Access Unix, which was motivated by a desire to seek a stable site for the Elmers List for some time to come. See my signature below for the new addresses. My old E-mail addresses, at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, will probably work for the foreseeable future, but are not guaranteed.]

In order to standardize the Internet resource notation used in this Directory, I've decided to adopt Uniform Resource Locator (URL) format throughout. In addition to being a straightforward, human-readable, format for specifying File Transfer Protocol (FTP) archives, Gopher and World-Wide Web (WWW) servers, and Usenet newsgroups, it is also amenable to formatting as hypertext links in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). For example, users viewing this document at the Ohio State World-Wide Web Server (see "How may I obtain the latest copy of the Elmers List?" below) will see all URL's converted to hypertext links on their WWW client. Rather than fumbling with the various conventions of FTP, Gopher, WWW, and Usenet News software, the document or directory referenced by a hypertext link is but one mouse-click (or key-click) away.

Scott Ehrlich has graciously agreed to be a WWW Elmer and provide further information about how to obtain and use WWW client software such as Lynx and Mosaic (see his entry). While I'm happy to incorporate the latest and most popular information-formatting standards into the documents that I maintain, I really can't allow myself to be dragged into the role of a WWW help-desk for all of the Internet. Please understand this when I politely refer you to other Elmers, easily-obtainable on-line documentation, or even local expertise such as resident gurus, consultants, or help-desks at your school, company, or information service provider.

I expect there to be a bit of controversy regarding my adoption of this somewhat radical new standard, especially to many users who can't or won't use WWW. Those users should be assured that I wouldn't have adopted a standard unless it was easily human-readable by those accessing this document as straight ASCII (which is one of the main reasons why the entire Elmers list isn't HTML, MIME, MMDf, or one of many other competing, mostly non-compatible, information formats). The URL format is easily mapped into human FTP, Telnet, Gopher, and Usenet News reader commands. For example:

`ftp://ftp.cs.buffalo.edu/pub/ham-radio/README`

Anonymous FTP to `ftp.cs.buffalo.edu` and get the file `README` under the `/pub/ham-radio` directory.

`gopher://oes1.oes.ca.gov:5555/`

Access the Gopher root page at `oes1.oes.ca.gov` via non-standard port 5555 (if the standard Gopher port of 70 was used, the `:5555` part would be replaced by `:70` or most likely not appear at all).

`telnet://callsign.cs.buffalo.edu:2000/`

Initiate a Telnet (remote terminal) session with `callsign.cs.buffalo.edu` via non-standard port 2000 (if the standard Telnet port of 23 was used, the `:2000` part would be replaced by `:23` or most likely not appear at all).

`news:rec.radio.info`

Access the `rec.radio.info` newsgroup on your Usenet newsreader from your local news server.

URL's that start with:

`http:`

Are only accessible via WWW client software (which is why almost all `http:` URL's in this directory also have corresponding `ftp:` or `gopher:` URL's).

For more information about URL formats, see:

`http://www.cc.ukans.edu/lynx_help/URL_guide.html`

`ftp://nis.nsf.net/documents/rfc/rfc1630.txt`

`http://info.cern.ch/hypertext/WWW/Addressing/URL/URI_Overview.html`

Disclaimer: While I have personally confirmed the accuracy of all URL's through the Lynx WWW client, any referenced documents external to this document are subject to future changes beyond my control. In addition, with networks and their administration being what it is, many services with up-to-date URL's may be temporarily unreachable. Please consult with your local gurus, consulting staff, or help-desk to confirm that it's a non-local problem, then ask the Elmer him or herself (me in the case of URL's which appear outside of individual entries). The currency and accuracy of URL's should be at least no worse than that of the Elmers entries themselves (which are each individually confirmed by me every 2 years, and updated within 1 month on request of the Elmer).

A Brief Historical Overview:

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If there is any one constant in the changing state of the communications art, it is that "Hams" (Amateur Radio Operators) have always been on the forefront of it. Rumors abound where the term "Ham" came from. Some of the more amusing are described in the list of Frequently Asked Questions for this newsgroup.

Regardless of origin of the name, a "Ham" is universally recognizable as one who experiments in radio and communications.

Whether it be constructing a low-power CW radio with vacuum tubes, or designing TCP/IP packet networks, such experimentation has historically spilled over into the mainstream such as was the case with Howard Armstrong, who developed the regenerative oscillator and FM radio, or General Curtis LeMay (W6EZV) who was instrumental in making Single-Sideband the communications standard for the Strategic Air Command (1947-1992, now reorganized into a joint command called USSTRATCOM) and eventually the U.S. Air Force. Although packet-switching techniques originated from DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) and the ARPANet, no one can deny the tremendous influence that amateurs have had in demonstrating the viability of TCP/IP and AX.25 communications via radio links. The efforts of AMSAT (the Amateur Satellite Corporation), including the development of many ham satellites and the low-orbiting Microsats (communications satellites no bigger than a breadbox that use store-and forward packet techniques), have certainly advanced the state-of-the-art in communications, one of the defined purposes of the Amateur Radio Service, as recognized by international treaty.

Since in many cases hams are writing "the book", there is often no "book" or other established reference for a beginner to refer to. Traditionally, information has been passed on from ham to ham via word-of-mouth. Like many of the traditional crafts, a variation of the Master-Apprentice system has emerged, the Elmer-Novice relationship. Called "Elmers" because they are usually older and wiser, having the benefit of many years in the hobby, including several failed projects, and an electric shock or two, they have traditionally been the mainstay of amateur radio, and the source of many new hams, particularly those interested in working on emerging technologies.

Even more importantly, Elmers provided an outlet for the impatient newcomer who wanted "to know everything, and right away." Faced with such a request, a good Elmer will smile and proceed to lead the novice through some project or operating experience. Several hours, days, or weeks later, the novice would have his answers, but would have earned them. Even better, the sense of accomplishment would boost the novice's confidence and nudge him or her down the road to being a model, experienced ham operator.

Many present hams feel that such an experience is missing today. In today's hustle-bustle world, the response to such natural curiosity and desire to learn is, more often than not, "I'm too busy" or "RTFM." As a result, the quality of new hams declines and the knowledge and operating habits they develop in their first formative months and years leave much to be desired. And the very same hams who claim that they "can't understand the new generation" also, in almost the same breath, lament about the "decline of amateur radio."

What is an Elmer today?

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An Elmer today is of any age, male or female, who has some expertise and is willing to share it with beginners. Elmers don't even need to be licensed amateurs, just people with knowledge in some area of electronics or communications technology.

What is a Usenet Elmer?

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With the ever-widening scope of the Internet, and the amateur radio newsgroups on Usenet, the potential for Elmers to share their knowledge to a wide audience has never been greater. To that end, I have started to maintain a list of such Elmers. Volunteers need only send me their name, E-mail address, and area of expertise. I have set up an administrivia mailbox for this purpose (elmers-request@gonix.com, the default Reply-To: of this message).

Those desiring a more extensive list, or who need more specific assistance, are encouraged to contact Rosalie White, WA1ST0, Educational Services Manager at the American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 or via electronic mail addressed to rwhite@arrl.org.

How may I obtain the latest copy of the Elmers List?

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There are currently 7 ways of obtaining the Elmers List. Any site at least reachable by Internet E-mail can use options 3 or 4:

1. Usenet News: The latest copy of the list can be found in the companion postings to this message, "Amateur Radio: Elmers Resource Directory [A-M]" and "Amateur Radio Elmers Resource Directory [N-Z]." Since the list is cross-posted to the following newsgroups:

news:rec.radio.amateur.misc

news:rec.radio.info

news:rec.answers  
news:news.answers

on the 1st of each month, with an expiration date 6 weeks into the future, there should always be a copy available at most news sites. Check your newsreader documentation for information about reading previously-read articles or articles that are "threaded" to this one. Also complain to your local news administrator (E-mail to "news" or "usenet" on your local host) if your local news server is configured to ignore Expires headers (and thus prematurely delete the articles) in worthwhile, mostly moderated, information newsgroups like those listed above.

2. Anonymous FTP: If your site is directly connected to the Internet, you may retrieve the latest copy via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) from the following sites:

ftp://ftp.cs.buffalo.edu/pub/ham-radio/  
ftp://rtfm.mit.edu/pub/usenet/news.answers/radio/ham-radio/elmers/

3. Mailing-List: Since the list is cross-posted to rec.radio.info, the latest copy may be obtained from the mailing-list gateway for that newsgroup (along with many other informational articles about radio) when it is published each month. To subscribe, send E-mail to:

listserv@ucsd.edu

and in the BODY (not the Subject) of the message, write:

subscribe radio-info

The server may not be able to determine your return address. In that case write:

subscribe radio-info (your E-mail address)

You should get an acknowledgement very shortly.

4. Mail-Server: If you don't want to read through the entire gateway of rec.radio.info, or want a copy of the list right away, send E-mail to:

mail-server@rtfm.mit.edu

and in the BODY (not the Subject) of the message, write:

send usenet/news.answers/radio/ham-radio/elmers/admin  
send usenet/news.answers/radio/ham-radio/elmers/index

```
send usenet/news.answers/radio/ham-radio/elmers/list/a-m
send usenet/news.answers/radio/ham-radio/elmers/list/n-z
send usenet/news.answers/radio/ham-radio/elmers/diff
```

and the latest copy of the list should be sent to you E-mail within 24 hours (the mail-server uses batch priority to reduce system demand).

The last three services are experimental. I'm not terribly familiar with them, and cannot offer much technical support regarding their use. (I'd appreciate feedback on whether or not you find them useful, though.)

5. Internet Gopher: The latest copy of the list should be available from the following Gopher sites:

```
gopher://cc1.kuleuven.ac.be/
gopher://jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca/
gopher://gopher.univ-lyon1.fr/
gopher://ftp.win.tue.nl/
gopher://gopher.win.tue.nl/
```

see also news:comp.infosystems.gopher

6. World-Wide Web (WWW): The latest copy of the list should be available from the following WWW site:

```
http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/hypertext/faq/usenet/radio/ham-radio/elmers
```

The advantage of reading the Elmers list at this site via WWW client software is that all URL's are converted to hypertext links.

see also:

```
news:comp.infosystems.www.misc
news:comp.infosystems.www.providers
news:comp.infosystems.www.users
```

7. Wide-Area Information Service (WAIS): The latest copy of the list should be available from the WAIS server at:

```
wais://rtfm.mit.edu/usenet
```

see also news:comp.infosystems.wais

How may I contribute to the Elmers List?  
+++++

By using this resource, you are benefitting the net by obtaining

assistance in the fastest and most efficient way possible. By volunteering to appear on this list, you are contributing to the good reputation of the radio-related newsgroups.

Thanks to all the volunteer Elmers, as well as courteous list users, for making this service a success.

--

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@gonix.com (personal mail)  
elmers-request@gonix.com (Elmers List administrivia)

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Date: 2 Nov 94 13:40:26 EST  
From: clmorgan@mumr2.mid.muohio.edu (Carl Morgan)  
Subject: Cloning the TM-732A - Thoughts ?

Some time back, I inquired about cloning of the TM-732A transceivers. Many of you responded, for which I am thankful, with excellent guidance and information.

Finally, I got around to implimenting the function. To enable over-the-air cloning, I had to "cut the green wire", thereby modifying the transceiver to a "K2" model (originally a "K1").

The cloning now works. However, new issues have arisen and I'm hopeful that there's insight on the NET that will be shared.

1. Cloning does not occur for the "call channel" or the DTMF memory. All other functions, including "DT" and "Page" do occur.
2. According to the modification information, this mod should have increased the UHF TX range to 420-470MHz; mine will RX 410-470 but TX only 438-450.
3. Also, according to the modification information, the VHF TX would increase to 152MHz. After modification, my RX is 118-174 and TX 144-148.

The lack of TX outside the ham bands is not a problem. I would like, though, to be able to get below 438MHz on the UHF band.

The real question is "What is going on?". Do I have the correct modification information? Or is there something in error there? Anyone else do this and are willing to share your results?



Looking forward to input.

73 >< Carl  
K8NHE

-----  
Date: Wed, 2 Nov 1994 14:21:56 GMT  
From: jlbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom (KE3Z))  
Subject: Farnsworth question

Byon Garraabrant (byon@quicksilver.COM) wrote:

: Farnsworth question

[snip]

: Does a Farnsworth speed of 13 wpm when giving a 5 wpm code test  
: mean that the dits, dahs, and spaces between marks inside a character  
: are set as if the test was a perfect 13 wpm test, and the other two  
: spaces are set as if it were a 5 wpm test? Or, should the timing of  
: the between letter spaces and the between word spaces be set as if  
: giving a 2.5 wpm test such that the overall speed is 5 wpm?

The additional delay is added between the characters and the words. The delays between the elements of a character are at the character sending rate. In other words, for 5/13 Farnsworth, the delay between each dot/dash within the character is  $(1.2 \text{ seconds})/13 = 92.3 \text{ milliseconds}$ . (That's also the length of each dot and  $1/3$  the length of each dash.) The delay between characters is 1.443 seconds, and the delay between words is 3.367 seconds. (These values are chosen to maintain the  $7/3$  ratio of word space to character space.) If you add all of that up for the 31 dot/dash/element-space times, the 4 intercharacter times and the one word-space time in "PARIS " you'll get a total of 12 seconds--a 5 wpm rate.

If you want the complete equations, see my article, "A Standard for Morse Timing Using the Farnsworth Technique," April, 1990 QEX. (For copies of QEX articles, contact lweinberg@arrl.org.)

--

Jon Bloom KE3Z    jlbloom@arrl.org

-----  
Date: Sat, 29 Oct 1994 19:18:14 GMT  
From: klg5646@ultrb.isc.rit.edu (K.X. Gerling )  
Subject: FCC new license processing time...

Well, for those who are awaiting arrival of their license, here's how long it took for me to get mine.

Passed Exams: 9/20/94

License Effective: 10/24/94

License Received: 10/29/94

So that looks like 5 weeks and 4 days.

welp, i'm off to hit da repeaters.

-Freff

KB2SCB

-----  
Date: 2 Nov 1994 17:16:28 GMT  
From: prvalko@saturn.acs.oakland.edu (prvalko)  
Subject: How good is 10 db 2 meter yagi?

Simon Kwan (s\_kwan@hk.super.net) wrote:

In comparison to what?

73 =paul= wb8zjl

-----  
Date: 2 Nov 94 09:09:25 EDT  
From: landisj@drager.com (Joe Landis - Systems & Network Mgr)  
Subject: Motorola Mitreks

In article <CyGCH1.JEL@news.Hawaii.Edu>, jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu (Jeffrey Herman) writes:

> Someone was looking for Motorola Mitreks for 420 MHz - that same  
> company, Tele-Path Corp., is selling Mocom 70's for \$19 each  
> in quantites of 5 or more; 450-470 MHz, CS, 4 freq., 25 Watts.  
> I realize there's a bit of a difference between Mitreks and Mocom  
> but for \$19 each, maybe you could compromise your requirements...  
>  
> How difficult is it to get channel elements for the ham bands for  
> a Mocom? Will Jan or International make these? Are these elements  
> xtals or more complicated than just an xtal?  
>  
> Jeff NH6IL

Hi Jeff, just wondering if you have a phone number and location for Tele-Path.

I have a source in CA, but unfortunatley, shipping a Mocom 70 across the country by UPS will cost more than the radio! I am in PA.

And, at least for the VHF Mocoms, you really don't NEED channel elements, for typical indoor, temperature controlled environments. Just order the xtals from Jan, and insert them into the element sockets. Mocom elements only consist of a xtal and a thermistor for temp comp. This is unlike a Micor's, which contain the entire TCX0.

Moving the preselector around to get into the ham bands can be a #^%! though.

Joe - AA3GN

--

Joe Landis - Systems and Network Manager - North American Drager - Telford, PA  
landisj@drager.com - Ax25: AA3GN@WA3TSW.#EPA.PA.USA.NA - ampr: [44.80.8.153]

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Date: Sun, 30 Oct 1994 22:11:30 GMT  
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)  
Subject: Newsline #896

In article <CxxGD8.Ixt@array.com> mike@array.com (Mike Willett) writes:  
>What does the bill passing "CONGRESS ACTS TO SUPPORT HAM RADIO"  
>regarding "reasonable accomidations" mean to the average HAM?

It's a sense of Congress resolution. It doesn't mean much at all since it doesn't require specific action by Federal or local jurisdictions. There are no enforcement provisions, nor is any money allocated. It's mainly symbolic. As a symbol, it says amateur radio is a good thing (we knew that), and says reasonable accomodations for amateur operation should be made. It doesn't, however, require any \*specific\* actions by any governmental body. (IE it doesn't overturn headset laws, zoning laws, restrictive covenants, or local RF exposure limits)

It's a "feel good" measure that can be used as a moral bludgeon in dealing with government restrictions on amateur operations. That's a good thing. It may be helpful in arguing some court cases, and it may be useful in stopping some excessive local legislation. It is \*not\* a blanket authority to operate amateur radio contrary to local laws or restrictions.

Gary

--

|                             |  |              |  |                          |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| Gary Coffman KE4ZV          |  | You make it, |  | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary |
| Destructive Testing Systems |  | we break it. |  | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary   |
| 534 Shannon Way             |  | Guaranteed!  |  | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us     |

Lawrenceville, GA 30244

-----  
Date: 2 Nov 94 13:07:37 EST  
From: clmorgan@mumr2.mid.muohio.edu (Carl Morgan)  
Subject: No License to Extra Leap?

In article <CyJoDL.8sz@nntpa.cb.att.com>, dara@physics.att.com (Shel Darack) writes:

> Arthur Chandler (arthurc@crl.com) wrote:  
> : Has there ever been anyone who walked into a licensing examination with  
> : no license at all, passed everything, and walked out amateur extra? If  
> : not, what's the biggest leap anyone has heard of? I took someone to an  
> : exam site, and he went from Tech + to Advanced in one leap -- passed the  
> : 13 wpm, general, advanced, and even the extra exam. Couldn't quite handle  
> : the 20 wpm, however.  
>  
> Sure, some guy walked in and did the 20 wpm cw and theory exams  
> through Advanced. It was getting late so they told him he would  
> have to come back next time for the extra theory. Which he did.  
> I was a VE at the session when he passed the theory.  
> Shel  
>

Sure seems sad, after THIS accomplishment, to tell him to "... come back next time ...". I know folks have to get up to go to work, but I'd have been inclined to stick around and let him earn Extra (or at least try).

73 >< Carl  
K8NHE

Disclaimer ..... I mean this not as criticism merely an observation.

-----  
Date: Sun, 30 Oct 1994 23:41:36 GMT  
From: wnewkirk@bb.iu.net (William E. Newkirk)  
Subject: Radiotelephone

Abraham Stavsky (ag001@lafn.org) wrote:

: Anyone out there no what's involved in getting a radiotelephone  
: license? Is CW necessary?  
: Much obliged.  
: Abe

get hold of the W5YI examiner group (advertise in CQ among other places)  
they have a kit of stuff they sell that covers what you need to know to  
pass the exams and what you can do with 'em.

finding an exam might be a little tough, but....

73, bill wb9ivr

-----  
Date: Sun, 30 Oct 1994 21:58:55 GMT  
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)  
Subject: Subject: W1AW steps on others?

In article <CyGKr8.94M@srngenprp.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmarb.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom)  
writes:

>Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:

>

>: Even bulletin stations are still subject to monitoring to see if the  
>: frequency is in use before transmitting. ...  
>: but both are in violation of the rules by failing to  
>: respect existing QSOs on the frequencies where they fire up their broadcasts.

>

>Not true. While it is illegal to intentionally interfere with other  
>transmissions, there is no legal requirement to listen before transmitting.  
>If you disagree, then cite the regulation. (It doesn't exist.)

I believe this is covered under 97.101(a) and (d) in that good amateur  
practice (mandated in (a)) involves listening before transmitting to  
avoid (d).

>: (K1MAN operates under the same legislative loophole that the ARRL uses, and  
>: lobbied to get, so his basic broadcasting is legal, if despicable.

>

>Any licensed amateur may "broadcast" code practice or information bulletins:

>

> 97.111 Authorized transmissions

>

> ...

> (b) ...

> (5) Transmissions necessary to assist persons learning, or

> improving proficiency in, the international Morse code; and

> (6) Transmissions necessary to disseminate information bulletins.

>

>You may be thinking of the special regulations that affect paid operators:

>

> 97.113 Prohibited transmissions

>

> ...

> (b) No station shall transmit messages for hire or for material

> compensation, direct or indirect, paid or promised. The control  
> operator of a club station, however, may accept compensation for  
> such periods of time during which the station is transmitting  
> telegraphy practice or information bulletins provided that:  
> (1) The station transmits the telegraphy practice and information  
> bulletins for at least 40 hours per week;  
> (2) The station schedules operations on all amateur MF and HF bands  
> using reasonable measures to maximize coverage;  
> (3) The schedule or normal operating times and frequencies is  
> published at least 30 days in advance of the actual transmissions; and  
> (4) The control operator does not accept any direct or indirect  
> compensation for periods during which the station is transmitting  
> any other material.

Actually, I was thinking of \*both\* of the above quoted sections.  
Both were lobbied for by ARRL to support W1AW operations, though  
of course they had to be worded so that all amateur stations meeting  
the requirements are eligible.

Gary

--

|                             |  |              |  |                          |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| Gary Coffman KE4ZV          |  | You make it, |  | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary |
| Destructive Testing Systems |  | we break it. |  | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary   |
| 534 Shannon Way             |  | Guaranteed!  |  | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us     |
| Lawrenceville, GA 30244     |  |              |  |                          |

-----

Date: Sun, 30 Oct 1994 16:02:17 -0800  
From: mont@netcom.com (Mont Pierce)  
Subject: test, please ignore

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Date: Sun, 30 Oct 1994 23:25:29 GMT  
From: daniel.meredith@aznetig.stat.com (Daniel Meredith)  
Subject: TPK-182

SB TPK @ WW \$TPK-182  
TPK Version 1.82 NEW RELEASE!

Hello All,  
The LONG Awaited release of TPK-182 has occured...It was released  
this October and is Now Available...

-----  
TPK-182.ZIP Is Available from the F6FBB-SUPPORT BBS in The United States  
at:

+1-602-912-0225      300-28.8KB V.34 Protocol   All Common Protocols....

-----  
-----  
TPK-182 is Also Available from The Internet By UUEncoded E-Mail Request:

Send E-MAIL To:

TPK@AZNETIG.STAT.COM

No Subject or Message Necessaary, You will automatically receive an  
E-Mail that contains TPK-182.ZIP UUEncoded

PLEASE NOTE: The File Is NOT Split, So Be Certain Your Mail Server Can  
Handle LARGE Pieces of Mail.

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-----  
TPK-182 Is Also Availabe by SASE Disk Mailer, Enclose (1) One 1.2 or  
1.44 Formatted Floppy Disk and a Postage Paid Return Envelope and  
Send To:

Daniel J. Meredith N7MRP  
P.O. Box 44563  
Phoenix, Az 85064-4563

-----  
  
Enjoy TPK-182!!!

73 de Dan N7MRP@N7MRP.AZ.USA.NA  
White Page-World Server Station...  
/EX

-----                                \-----/                                -----  
                                 Arizona Network Intertie Group  
"Serving Az's Digital Needs Since 1993"

Daniel J. Meredith - N7MRP  
P.O. Box 44563  
Phoenix, Arizona  
85064-4563

Voice: +1-602-809-7384  
Fax : +1-602-956-2566  
BBS : +1-602-912-0225

List Owner: F6fbb-List@Stat.Com  
Arizona Amateur Radio Packet Coordinator

-----  
Date: 2 Nov 1994 02:16:55 GMT  
From: little@iamu.chi.dec.com (Todd Little)

References<19940ct31.021040.1@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg> <n7ryw.32.00171C3C@teleport.com>,  
<19940ct31.195548.844@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>  
Reply-To: little@iamu.chi.dec.com (Todd Little)  
Subject: Re: Contacting the MIR. Help!

In article <19940ct31.195548.844@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

|> The only time the crossed  
|>dipole has the edge is in direct overhead passes. Those are relatively rare,  
|>and the amount of time the sat is directly over any given spot is a very  
|>short time compared to the total time you'll be in it's footprint.

In addition, when the bird is close to being directly overhead, it is also as close as it is going to get, i.e. minimal path loss, so you don't need as much gain. So as Gary suggests, an antenna with a closer to the horizon pattern where you need the gain is a better bet.

73,  
Todd  
N9MWB

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Date: 28 Oct 1994 14:27:27 GMT  
From: s2202629@np.ac.sg (Teh Aik Wen)

References<7512523109@infodude.com> <38m08o\$gc8@sa-htn.sa-htn.valmet.com>,  
<gradyCyD6un.JJ0@netcom.com>  
Subject: Re: PGP-Signatur in PACKET RADIO

In article <gradyCyD6un.JJ0@netcom.com>, Grady Ward <grady@netcom.com> wrote:



>The prohibition against codes and cipher refer to obscuring the meaning  
>of a message, NOT authentication. Therefore using PGP to sign messages,  
>even in ascii armor form (as long as the intent is not to obscure the  
>message) is perfectly within the rules.

>

>Think of it like a packet framing checksum at the application layer.

I think ascii-armor signing should be avoided.

Basically, I would say, as long as you CLEARSIG your messages, you ought to be safe...

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Date: Sun, 30 Oct 1994 23:32:40 GMT  
From: wnewkirk@bb.iu.net (William E. Newkirk)

References<Z88Uiq+.leevankoten@delphi.com> <38cdh2\$2l2@mrxnews.mro.dec.com>,  
<strongst.783374438@plhp145>  
Subject: Re: ARRL to change "Silent Keys" label in QST?

i suspect that "lidness" is related to how routine a given ham is in his operations.

people out doing something the same day after day may not react well to a change in the routine...

bill wb9ivr

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Date: Sun, 30 Oct 1994 22:17:46 GMT  
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)

References<19940ct30.015333.8357@lafn.org>  
<19940ct30.104807.15685@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, <390h8k\$208d@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de>  
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)  
Subject: Re: Israel Radio Traffic

In article <390h8k\$208d@info2.rus.uni-stuttgart.de> moritz@ipers1.e-technik.uni-stuttgart.de () writes:

>How about OSCAR? It is not completely dead as yet..

LA to Israel? That's about 160 degrees of longitude. I don't know if that's possible in Oscar 13's footprint. Maybe.

Gary

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|                             |  |              |  |                          |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| Gary Coffman KE4ZV          |  | You make it, |  | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary |
| Destructive Testing Systems |  | we break it. |  | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary   |
| 534 Shannon Way             |  | Guaranteed!  |  | gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us     |
| Lawrenceville, GA 30244     |  |              |  |                          |

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